

The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER:

Principles of the American Party of Ohio.

- The unlimited Freedom of Religion disengaged with politics.—Honesty to sectional influences and party, and the right of all men to be all naturalized Americans who are sincerely disengaged, and we owe no temporal obligation, by their religion, higher than that of the Constitution.
- No interferences with the rights of citizenship allowed exclusively to foreigners, and to foreign Military Companies, and all attempts to exclude the Foreign from the Schools supported by the Government.
- Slavery is local—not national.—We oppose its extension into any of our territories, or into any Slave State or otherwise, and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the wrongs of the slaves, both here and abroad, in cause of freedom and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of a bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves, by force of arms, and the destruction of the slaves franchises.
- Abraham's inheritance of the wisdom of Washington, and all his virtues, will be ours, if we do not interfere with him.
- We support American Industry and genius against the adverse policy of foreign nations and their sectional interests, and the improvement of Rivers and Harbors and the construction of National Roads uniting the various sections of the Union.
- Our States should make permanent by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.
- In State policy we seriously advocate Retracting the right of naturalization of the present non-passive states of Taxation and a liberal system of Public schools.

Thursday Morning Jan. 17, 1853

ATTENTION AMERICANS!!

The members of Lancaster Council No. 36, are requested to attend a meeting of the Council to be held at THEIR HALL, ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought before the Council.

By order of the President.

Relief of the Poor.

A very respectable meeting of the citizens was held at the City Hall on last Friday evening. The following gentlemen were appointed Soliciting Committees for their respective Wards, to wit:

First Ward—John McClelland, John R. Munro, E. Julian, G. H. Little.

Second Ward—Thomas Surgeon, John G. Wilcock, Rev. D. Risser, Joseph Work, Jr.

Third Ward—Rev. J. M. Lowrie, Samuel Williams, H. E. Blair, Jacob Shoff.

Fourth Ward—John Lyons, John C. Weaver, Geo. Sanderson, D. K. Finchel.

At a meeting of these Committees on Saturday evening, the following ladies and gentlemen were appointed Relief Committees for their respective wards, to wit:

First Ward—E. Julian, Mrs. D. W. Tallmadge, Mrs. John Ryer.

Second Ward—John G. Wilcock, Mrs. Judge Whitman, Mrs. M. A. Dougherty.

Third Ward—Henry F. Blair, Mrs. William Kinkead, Mrs. Jacob Shoff.

Fourth Ward—Gen. Geo. Sanderson, Mrs. J. C. Weaver, Mrs. John Lyons.

Bethel Reed was elected Treasurer.

All applications for assistance should be made to the Relief Committees in their respective wards.

The Soliciting Committees report donations already amounting to about \$3235, which speaks volumes for the liberality of our citizens.

Our Paper To-day.

"To the exclusion of all other matter," has become a general phrase among all newspapermen in Ohio for the last few weeks, and we are compelled to use it again to-day. We lay before our readers to-day the Message of Ex Gov. Medill, and the Inaugural Address of Gov. Chase, which completely fills our entire space, and cuts off the possibility of comment this week. We shall endeavor to give them a review in our next paper when we shall again present our readers with the usual variety of matter.

Ohio Legislature.

Nothing of note has as yet been done in the Legislature except the counting of votes and installation of new officers of State. We shall commence full reports next week.

THE WEATHER.—For the last week has not been so severe as that of the previous week. On Saturday it moderated, and let down the finest snow we have seen for many a long day and before night the merry jingling of the Sleigh bell might be heard in all quarters, which continued through Sunday and up to the time of our going to press. Taking all in all we do not remember a finer winter thus far.

Our Carrier.—BILLY, lost his grip during the holidays, and consequently we have been compelled to put on the old one. Should he miss any of our city subscribers they will please report at this office.

THREE are in the city and Putnam, sixteen churches, or one for every 400 inhabitants. We therefore infer that the morality of Lancaster is two and one-half times greater than that of Zanesville and Putnam.

THANKS—To the Hon. L. D. Campbell for a copy of the Patent Office Reports—Agricultural Department.—We have taken a cursory look through it and find it even more interesting than those of former years.

The Lancaster Eagle copies, without credit, and sets up as editorial, a somewhat lengthy article which we took considerable trouble to prepare and published in the Courier last Tuesday evening. This is very like the weather we have had lately—decidedly cool.—Zanesville Cour-

THE MERRY SLEIGH.

BY LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN.

Jingle, jingle, on the way,
With the bells, merrily, gay,
As it swifly winds along,
Hear the burst of happy song;
See the bright, gay faces, young,
Plashing o'er the paths of white;
Jingle, jingle—how it whirs,
Crowded full of happy girls.

Jingle, jingle, full of glee,
With the bells, merrily, gay;
Carols archers full be bound,
Merry girls they sing, prance,
Plashing over the drifted paths,
Jingle, jingle—with their glies,
Who among them care?

Jingle, jingle, they do,
With the bells, merrily, gay,
And the faces swimming past,
Hurting through the frosty blast;

Merry girls they sing,

To protect them from the cold;

Jingle, jingle—full the air,
Fun and frolic keep them warm.

Jingle, jingle down the hills,
With the bells, merrily, gay;
Now it snows, now it's fair,
Winter will not stay away.

Merry girls have fun,

Sprinkling over the chills,

Jingle, jingle—clear the way,
The merry, merry, alight!

A SUBSCRIBER (whom we suspect to be some narrow minded Loach) asks us why we advertise Dr. Ayer's Pills, and we will give him our seven reasons for so doing. The first, second and third are that we are paid for it. The fourth is we know them by experience to be good. The fifth is that Dr. Ayer's preparations being recommended by better men than we—by physicians of the highest talent and the deepest learning in the land, we are well sustained. In our own convictions of their value. The sixth is that they are cheap as well as useful. The last but not least is that they have done and are doing an amount of good in this community which our old foggy friend if he could repeat himself ten thousand times might never hope to equal, and we trust by making them known, to render some service to our readers as well as ourselves.—*Christl. Herald.*

Arrival of the Northern Light.

New York, Jan. 14th.—The steamship Northern Light arrived at a late hour Saturday night, from San Juan via Key West, with California stocks to Dec. 24th.

She brings \$30,000 in specie, and upwards of three hundred passengers. The specie is consigned as follows: Metropolitan Bank, \$25,000; Drexel & Co., \$20,000.

The most prominent features of her news have been received by telegraph via New Orleans.

MATER NICARAGUA are said to be improving. San Salvador and Honduras have officially recognized the Government of Rivas, and a Minister from Honduras is reported to be on his way to Gredela.

Walker was continually receiving accusations to his forces.

Kinney was still at San Juan del Norte. A large number of his men have recently joined Walker.

An expedition under Rivas, son of the President, has landed themselves near Castillo Rapids and threatened to seize the Transit Company's steamers and the property of the passengers, but Commander Spaulding, at the request of the company, sent forward another party, when Rivas fled.

Col. Hornsey was to proceed with an armed force for the further protection of the place.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts was at San Juan Del Sur, and the flag-ship Independence was duly expected.

The Northern Light left in the port of San Juan, the freight Palmae and the steam ship Fulton.

The Central Kinney papers allude to a report that Honduras and San Salvador had made overtures to Nicaragua.

On the arrival of the Potomac at San Juan, despatches were immediately transmitted to the American Minister at Granada.

The mines of California are yielding more abundantly than ever. Several new ones have been opened.

The Sonora arrived at San Francisco Sept. 15th and the Uncle Sam the 16th.

The U. S. Cutter, Joseph Lane, from Norfolk, arrived with dates from Oregon to the 14th of December.

Puller said he was ready at any time to retire from this field of protracted contest. He did not regard the Kansas bill as primitive or advocated the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. Slavey exists independently of the Constitution, and Congress therefore had no right to legislate slavery into or out of the territories, and only the right to legislate so far as to prevent the citizens in the enjoyment of their property.

Pennington was then called out, and he said he had no idea so obscure and un-promising a candidate as himself, would be required to defend his position. He was most respectfully declined to make any reply, but would do so when the House seriously intended to use his name in connection with the Speaker. It was of no consequence, the individual opinions of the presiding officer.

Impatient cries of "call the roll," "vote, vote."

Mr. Barkdale asked Mr. Banks, "Are you a member of the K. N. party?" Are you in favor of slavery in the District of Columbia? Do you wish to promote an equality of the white and black races by legislation? Are you in favor of the entire exclusion of naturalized citizens and Catholics from office? Are you in favor of the modification of the tariff, as you were last session?"

Keenly—"I should like to know whether either of the candidates believe in a future state, and provided each answer in the affirmative, I desire to know whether in a free or slave State?" (Excessive laughter.)

Mr. Barkdale, advancing towards Mr. Kennett excitedly, said: "Do you intend to cast a reflection on me? I hurt it back with scorn and contempt."

Despising cries of "order," here interposed; nearly all the members were on their feet, and several unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn.

Mr. Kennett—"No difficulty in or out of the Hall shall intimidate me. I say to the House that my suggestions were merely jocular."

Mr. Barkdale—"I treat them with scorn and contempt, Sir."

Order was finally restored, when Mr. Richardson replied negatively to all of the queries except the last.

Mr. Banks, in answering Mr. Barkdale, professed doing so in his own way, leaving the gentlemen to draw their own inference.

He was nominated by the Democrats and Americans, the latter being the larger portion in his district, and by them he was elected. He referred to the record of the year for his views on the tariff. He had adopted the maxim of Junius—it is unfortunate for a man to spend any considerable portion of his time in commenting on his own work.—(Laughter.) As to the equality of the white and black races, he believed, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal. He had adopted the idea that the weaker race would be absorbed in the stronger; that was the universal law but whether white or black was superior and would absorb the other, he waited for full developments of the future to determine.—(Laughter, and cries of "good.") As to the other questions profounded, they were subordinate to that of prohibiting slavery in Kansas. He would not ask any man what he thought of this or that measure, but would unite with all to interdict slavery in the territories.

Fuller answered that he was not in favor of the Missouri restriction, and was op-

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Campbell, of O., moved that the resolution confining the debate to ten minute speeches, be suspended till Wednesday, unless otherwise ordered; the reason for this was, that the candidates for the Speakership would find it impossible to define their positions in accordance with Zollincoff's resolution, adopted yesterday, within so short a speech.

He offered for the use of candidates a scrap book containing all the party platforms for the last twenty years; also the ancient platforms, the Constitution and Declaration of Independence. He would also present the Bible had it not been removed from the Library to make room for the works of Ugoz Saa. [Laughter.]

A debate ensued in which several members expressed their opposition to turning the House into a debating society, and opening a bountless sea of debate.

Mr. Richardson thought he could get through with his part of the performance under the ten minute rule, and Mr. Campbell, at his request, withdrew his motion to rescind it.

Humphrey Marshall suggested that the batches of interrogatories to the candidates be filed, and that the candidates should reply in printed publications, at their leisure.

Mr. Richardson replied to the series of written interrogatories proposed by Mr. Zollincoff, and commanded the marked attention of the members, and the audience which thronged the galleries.

Richardson said that in voting for the Kansas and Nebraska bills, he intended the people of the territories to decide on the question of slavery themselves, and he would admit them as States with or without slavery. He had said that slavery would not go there, but he had never urged that as a reason why he voted for the bill.

As to the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, he voted for the principle of the Mexican acquisition in a spirit of compromise, but it would be unjust to incorporate it into a territorial bill. In his judgment the Constitution does carry slavery into the territory, but protects both sections of the Union alike.

There was much quibbling as to the order of the proceeding, and it was finally decided that the candidates should answer a list of questions, which he just received a list of from the Secretary of State. [Laughter.]

Richardson said that he had no time to answer all the questions, and he would not be able to do so in the time allotted.

He was then adjourned.

Mr. Banks was then called out, and many others drew up their chairs around him.

He said he did not feel obliged to answer the questions. He had not solicited the support of any. He said of his friends as Othello said of his wife—they had eyes, and they chose me. He distinctly remarked that he did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of the formation of free States.

He believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, but did not believe that the Constitution carried slavery into the territories. He recognized the right of protection of property at the North and the South alike, but not property in man.

He believed the Constitution an instrument of freedom, and Congress wrong in repealing the Missouri Compromise. (Applause.)

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